

PRIMA PARS. DE COMPARATIS

Comparandis : Seu Iustificationis Regis
Carolii, comparatè, contra Parliamentum.

Or the first part of things compared : or of the iustification of King Charles comparitively against the Parliament.

Wherein is manifested, that by the tunning contrivance of a wicked party in the House of Commons, who by their fraud, and subtily, deceive and seduce the major part of the House for their own ambitious ends, our oppressions have been made far more grievous, then they were in the Kings dayes, the course of justice, and relieve of grievances, is obstructed, and our troubles and pressures are still continued.

With a relation of certain acts of injustice, deceit and treason, committed by some of them against the Kingdome, and certain persons and particular observations of the treasonable purpose, and designs of the same evill, and treacherous party to secure themselves from justice, and to get the Sovereign power into their own hands.

With the names of the heads, of the usurping faction, and advice to all the free men of England, to beware of them, and to take a speedy course to remove and expell them, together with an intimation of a way to effect the same.

Amnon Wilbra
Thou therefore that teachest another, teachest thou not thy selfe ? thou that teachest a man should not steale, dost thou steale, thou that sayest a man should not commit adultery, committest thou adultery ? thou that abhorrest Idols, committest thou Sacrilege ? thou that makest the boast of the Law through breaking of the Law, dishonourest thou God ? Rom. 2. 21, 22, 23.

Turpe est Doctori cum culpa redarguit ipsum,

Parvus nec invidio, sine me liber ibis in urbem,
Hei mihi quod Domino, non licet ire tuo.

OXFORD,
Printed in the Yeare, 1647.

PRIMA PARTE COMPARADA

Comparación: cosa que se compara

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COMPARADA

To the Reader.

Vouchsafe to read, and then judge.



O avoid all misunderstanding: and lest I may seem in some
weake mens apprehensions, by this unexpected Compari-
son, or Comparative justification of the King.
absolutely to justify the King, and condemn the whole
Parliament. I conceive it expedient to prefix this E-
pistle for the information of all men, concerning my
selfe, and my meaning in this matter. As I never based
my King, (which God forbids) So I alwayes honoured, and adhered to the
Parliament as the supreme judicatorie, and chiefe conservatorie of the lawes,
rights, and liberties of the land. I am neither Priest, or Jesuit, Malignant,
Delinquent or Papist: but one who have ever loved the truth, and the re-
publique: and have exposed my selfe (as can be testified) as freely, and as farre
as any whosoever, for the preservation and propagation of both, under the Par-
liament. And this my Comparison doth no more justify the King, de facto
or condemn the Parliament, in toto; then Christ's upbraiding of Chorazin
and Bethzaida, with Tyre and Zidon, and Capernaum, with Sodome and
the Scribes, and Pharisees, with common Harlots, Publicans and Sin-
ners, doth justify Tyre and Zidon, Sodome, and Common Harlots,
Publicans and Sinners, and condemn Chorazin, and Bethzaida, Ca-
pernaum, the Scribes and Pharisees. For I am not ignorant, that there are
a company (the which the Lord preserve and multiply) of faithfull and up-
right men in the Parliament, (who ever shall have my heart and hand) whose
ends and endeavours, are wholly to set up the Gospel in the power of it, to doe
right to their King, and to discharge their trust to the Kingdome, in seeing
justice impartially executed, and our lawes and liberties established, according
to their Oath taken at their entrance, the duty of their place, and the Protesta-
tion. But there is a party or faction in the House of Commons, (the heads of

I doe remember that after the Kings return in 1641. from the Parliament in Scotland, divers jealousies did arise in the apprehension of this present Parliament in England, concerning a strong designe by a Malignant Jesuited party, to devide the King and Parliament, and to deprive the people of the fruit of all the Parliaments earnest and faithfull labours and endeavours (as they then affirmed, for the establishing the people in safety, peace and happiness). Whereupon they fell on declaring, and in Decemb. 1642. they publish a large Remonstrance to the whole kingdome, conteining the roots, growth, meane, oblique and direct, together with the actors and promotoris of this designe for the subverting the fundamentall lawes and principles of this government, wherin (after some matter of introduction) among other things as misprisions in the Kings government, They complain of, charging the Kingdom with billeting Soldiers, and of a *concomitant design* of German Horse, that the land might either submit with fear, or be inforced with rigour to such arbitrary contributions as should be required of them. And I pray you fellow Commoners, stands not the Parliament guilty of this accusation, of billeting Soldiers on the Kingdome, even ever since they raised arms, and that in a more intollerable manner then that was in those times? For the Parliament by themselves and their distrayng Committees, and Commissions, have levied great taxes, and raised large sums of money in all parts (the which the King did not) with a pretence to pay the Soldiers, that they might in all places pay their quarters, yet was the Soldier never paid, but the Country were both assesseed and exhausted, and also burthened with free quarterings, and nevertheless, if the people refused to pay their taxes, the Committees sent a party of horse, and either took the persons prisoners (as well friends as adversaries) or plunder them, the which I am sure was fully answerable to that *concomitant design*, (which was then as themselves doe say but intended) of German Horse: And I doe wish there were not now in hand a designe (by an ambitious party in the Parliament) for the establishment and making perpetual of this same inslaving practice of billeting Soldiers and German horse (as they call it) throughout the Kingdome, that thereby the people may either submit with fears, or be inforced with rigour to pay such arbitrary contributions as shall be exacted of them. Burghas it is too manifest a man halfe blind may see it. But it will be said, the Parliament have been necessitated to this, there hath been I confess a necessity of raising Soldiers, but not of billeting them without

without paying their quarters. For the Parliament and their Committees, have raised unspeakable sums to pay the Soldiers, to the end they might pay their quarters, the which they or their Committees (as is suspected) have put into their own purses, and never paid them but burthened the Country, notwithstanding with free quarters. They complaine also, of the Kings raising great sums by way of Privie Seales, proportionable to subsidies.

And have not the Parliament done the selfe same thing, by way of publique faith, and that much more abundant? Aske London, and a numberless multitude of all sorts of persons, and they will with no lesse then hevie sighes, testifie this truth. And whether had yee rather a Privie Scale, or the publique faith? *Virum horum mavis exipe*, many feare the last will prove the worst securities. They complain also, of an unjust and pernicious attempt to extort great payments from the Subject by way of Excise. This it seems was then but an Attempt, but the Parliament, have notwithstanding the injustice and pernicious use of it, really acted it, and so by their owne teartnes they have herein exceeded the King, for unjust and pernicious dealing. They complaine also, that the Petition of Right, which was granted in full Parliament, was blasted by an illegall Declaration, and of the presumptuous injustice of such Ministers as durst break the Lawes, and suppress the liberties of the Kingdome. The Petition of Right was then (as themselves say) only blasted by an illegall Declaration: But have not they since blasted it, and made it also fruitlesse, by a multitude of illegall actions, as false imprisonments, and examining of men (after the manner of the Courts of Star-Chamber, and High Commission) upon Interrogatories against themselves, and with many other like unjust practises, as herein after more plainly appears. And I appeal to all, if ever any manifested more presumption, in daring to break the Lawes, and suppress the liberties of this Kingdom, then many of themselves? They also complain of the illegall imprisonment (by the King) of some Members of the House of Commons at the breaking up of the Parliament 40. Car. detaining them close prisoners, &c. not permitting their wives to come unto them. &c. and so keeping them in this oppressed condition, by reason of which their cruell and harsh imprisonment some have dyed, whose blood (as they say) cryes for vengeance or repentence of the Ministers of State, who at once obstructed both the course of his Majesties justice and mercy. I will not here discusse the imprisonning of Sir R. Hopton, and Mr. Martin, two of their own Members, for speaking their minds freely in

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ly in the House of Commons, albeit without question, one if not both the committments (for the causes were contrary) were illegall, and contrary to the law and custome of Parliament: but it is certain they have in all respects justified this act of the King, by inflicting the same measure of injustice and cruelty upon divers of their fellow Members of the body politique (as on L. C. John Lilburne, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Rich. Overton, and his wife, both Mr. Larner's servants and others) which they so much condemn in his Majestie and his Ministers. But the house of Commons will happily say, that they were committed and thus used by the House of Lords. Not all, and besides, there is an old rule, *qui non vetat peccare, cum posse faciat*. He who hindres not a evill when it is in his power, commandes it. And moreover this is certain, that many poore prisoners for debt, and others their fellow Subjects (as I shall herein plainly demonstrate) who have petitioned them more then these 5. yeares for redresse, have through their neglect, by the cruelty & inhumain usage of Gaolers (Sir I. L. of the Kings Bench Henry Wollaston of Newgate, such ministers and others,) been miserably destroyed, and perished in prison: whose blood without doubt cryes loud in the ears of the Lord of Hosts, for vengeance (without repentance) upon the heads and hearts of them the ministers of State, who have been intrusted for the preseruation of the Nation, and notwithstanding all petitioning, have neither done justice nor shewed mercy. No, nor cannot, either by preaching, praying, petitioning speaking, or any peaceable meanes, be induced unto it. They are not so iust as the uniusl judge, for he believed the poore widow, because he was impotured, O yee unrighteous men, whiche unto god yee trule, and what will yee doe in the end?

Then they complain, that upon the dissolution of the Parliaments untrue and scandalous Declarations were published, to asperse their proceeding, and some of their members uniusl to make them odious, and colour the violence which was used against them. Proclamations set out to the same purpose to the great detesting of the hearts of the people, forbiding them even to speake of Parliaments. Even as their our enemies then in those dayes served them, so have a wicked party among them most uniusl and maliciouly now served their best friends and favourers, for on the 30. of March last, they hearing of a Petition intended to be presented to them by the Army under his Excellency Sir T. Fairfax, for certain iust and reasonable

reasonable things, as appears by the Petition published in print, viz. For an Ordinance to have them harnesse, that they might have their accounts audited, &c. an unjust party in the house (having not so much as seen the petition) caused them most falsely to be declared against, as munitiones enemies to the State, and disturbers of the publique peace, and that was stately termes, of loyalty, to wit, their high dislike, as if they were already set in their throne (as ever the King used) : Thus endeavouring to a party that Army, which hath done them all the worke, and gained them all the honour, and to render them and their friends odious, by ill representations, whose fidelity, obedience, good order, and unity, hath been always admired, even by the publique adversarie : Besides their daily making of destructive Ordinances, and Orders, to persecute and oppresse them and all the Commons of England, and their continual projects and plottings to destroy them and all those, who are contrary to their tyrannicall counsells and courses, to the depecting and discomforting generally of all sorts of people : and as the King and his instruments to colour their violence, did set out Declarations, So hath this evill party by the published Protestation, Vow, Solemn league and Covenant, and manifold falsified Declarations, Hypocriticall Facts and Humiliations, coloured and countenanced their abominable irreligion, injustice, oppression, violence, deceit, rapine, cruelty, ambition and treason : in so much, that the name of Parliament, which throughout past generations, hath been so joyous and delectable, so respected and honourable within this Kingdome, is now become an oarium, detestable and contemptible, and it is to be feared will for time to come, not be accounted a thing so much desirerable.

After the breaking up of which Parliament, (say they,) injustice, oppression and violence, broke in upon us without any restraint or moderation. And truly we may say, that since the Kings departure from us, injustice, oppression and violence and all manner of mischiefe, hath by the meane of a company of faithlesse perfidious men in Parliament been let in, like a sudden inundation of mighty waters upon us, without any true care of restraint, or sincere indeavour to prevent.

Then they complaine of exacting great sums through the whole kingdome, for a fault of Knight hood, that tunnage and poundage was received without any colour or pretence of Law, many other hearie impositions continued against Law, that such as would not submit to their illegal & unreasonable payments, were vexed and oppressed above measure : and the ordinary course of justice, the common birth-right of every Subject in England wholly obstructed unto them, and that although all this was taken upon pretence of guarding the Seas, yet a new tax of

Ship-money was charged upon the Subject of neare 30000. l. some years, and yet the seas were left so naked to the violence of turkeish Pirates, that many Ships and Subjects were taken by them, and soe still remaine in miserable slaverie. And hath the Parliament exacted no summs of money of the Kingdome? Yet more, and farre greater then ever was paid for Knights-fee, yet then in leiu thereof there was an offer of honour, but loe here there hath not been so much as thankes: and to what better use doe the parliament put the tunnage and poundage, which they now receive by pretence of Law, then the King did when he received it without pretence of Law, and what more benefit hath the Kingdome had by it, where, and who is he that can tell? but by what pretence or colour of Law (friends and fellow Commoners) doe these men (who were so zealous for Law) receive the mighty summs imposed upon us by way of Excise, and weekly assessment, and still continue them upon us per force? and such as will not submit to their illegall, unreasonable payments are (as themselves heretofore complained) vexed and oppressed above measure. And I appcale to the whole Kingdome, whether the ordinary course of Justice, the Common Birth-right (as themselves by chance are so just to confess) of every Subject of England, was ever more generally and totally obstructed, then now? For the Parliament the Fountain, and streams, the subordinate and inferior Couris be cleare? and woe unto us for if the eye be dark, how great then is that darknesse? but there must be some timely meane used to purge them, lest the humours prove pestilentiall and so indanger the whole Nation. And as for the Ship-money, it was indeed illegall, nor could the King iustifie it: yet it was but light in comparison of the vast summs, and never ceasing impositions, the Parliament have laid and doe still lay upon us contribution, twentieth and fifth parts, Excise, weekly assgements, (pennance pence) allowance (I mean) for our fastings, Sequestrations of Houses, lands, goods, moneys, jewells, catell, cloths, and what not, unlesse wives and children, the which (like the greedy, tyth taking Priests) they will neither pittie nor take care for, and notwithstanding all this, and all the customes the which they receive purposedly to guard the Seas, and all the Kings revenues. The Navye hath been worse maintained and ordered, and the Seas have been worse guarded then in the worst of the Kings dayes, and many taken Captives, yea, the other day a ship which was bound with provisions for distressed Ire-land, was taken upon our own coasts (as I may say) from under our own walls and carried prize into France, well looked to Green Bence, Vassall, and the rest of the Committee, yee have more care to take money then to looke

ooke to the Sea, or care for the Navie. And I much marvell (fellow Commoners) that the Parliament which as ye read seemed when they did remonstrate to be so sensible of their fellow Subjects, being taken Capuyes being made slaves by the Turkes and Moores, should notwithstanding an act passed by the King this present Parliament for their release, and relief, never take any course unto this day for to redeem thole poor soules out of slavery. Where and what is become of all those moneys, which (as I remember) were raised and collected for that good Christian worke, received and disposed, (as the most of the rest as is supposed) into private pocketes, and to particular uses.

Then they complaine of the enlargement of Forrests, contrary to Charles Foresta, this was not so bad in the King as the enlargement of priviledges in the Parliament: this was injurious but to some persons in speciall this is to all in generall. For the priviledges of Parliament, are growne like the rules of Kings Bench prison, without limits, for if ye doe but present, may only prepare a petition contrary to the humours of the prevalent malevolent party; be it never so legall and necessary, demand justice, or tell any of them of their shameless injustice, it is presently voted a breach of their priviledge, but they themselves may threaten, and revile persons, check and reproach, yea imptison wi[n]nesses, and aff[ect] and assault men contrary to the law, and the nature of their places, take them by the collar and pull them by the throat, (and that only because they are advertised of their evill) as haughty Mr. Hollis did lately Major Tulidah, in a word, according to the expression of some of them, they may doe what they list, and some of them doe accordingly, act all manner of violence and injustice by vertue of their priviledges. O admirable priviledges, whose uncircumcised bounds are so absolutely destructive to our lawes, rights and liberties. Then they tell you of exacting Coat and Conduct money, and divers other military charges; and of a desperate designe of ingrossing all the Gun-powder into one hand, and keeping it in the Tower of London, and of the taking away the Armes of the Trained bands of divers Countie[es], &c. Though the Parliament have not exacted money under the notion of Coat and Conduct, yet they have exacted (and still doe exact of you) large sums of money to pay their Armies, and for other military charges, and though they have not taken away the Armes of your Trained bands, yet they have taken away your servants, and caused you to find both men and Arms, to do them service, yea & they have contrary to law sent forth your Trained bands and their Armes, to the hazard of the places from whence they went, (especially of London City, but the disceiv'd towles

did not see the which the King never did, as for the designe of ingrossing all the Gun powder into one hand, it was not so bad as is the designe of some men in the Parliament, of ingrossing the stocke of all the moneys, power, and privileges of the whole land into their hands, by which means the people shall be utterly impoverished and made slaves.

Then they complain of selling the Kings timber, the taking away of mens right under colour of the Kings title to land, between high and low water marks. Of the Monopolies of Sope, Salt, &c. the restraint of the liberties of the Subject in their habitation, trades, and other interest. And who had more right to sell the Kings timber then himselfe, they cannot say he sold any but his owne, and what he had a lawfull right and interest in: but many of the Parliament have destroyed other mens timber, and sold abundance both of woods and goods, since these fatall warrs and put the moneys (I beseeche into their own purses, whereunto they had neither title or interest, and (to omit those who have indeed been Delinquents) how many mens rights, even whole estates, have these wicked men of the Parliament taken away, under colour of Delinquency (the right between high and low water mark) the owners whereof have been no Delinquents. I need not instance examples, too many of their own friends can testify against them. Only one or two for a proove, as Mr. *Antrobus* an honest pious Minister of the Gospel in *Cumberland*, one who hath both paid to them and suffered for them, and for his fidelitie intrusted as a Commissioner with Mr. *Musgrave* by his country, to solicit the House for redresse of their grievances, had his benefice to the value of a 100. l. yearly, and his estate the other day adjudgd to be sequestred & taken away for Delinquency, to no disadvantage I hope, of the Earle of *Northumb.* and Mr. *Barwic*, a Member of the House of Commons (of whom more hereafter) one of the Common wealths deceitfull servants and false friends. In like manner (as I have heard) was the Vicar of the *lich Viccarage of Wiggen* in *Lancashire* served who afterwards dyed in the Parliament service & quarrel, yet this was done that one Mr. *Cast* a coveteous Priest, might be put in. I have indeed observed that since the Parliament got the power into their own hands, there hath not been a more sure token of Delinquency in the eyes of some Parliament men, and coveteous Priests, then a faire house richly furnished, a pleasant seat well wooded, a good office, and a fat benefice, or a flock well woolled, (and sometime a desire of revenge) might witness Sir *Garret kemp of Slindon*, neare *Chichester* in *Sussex*, a man of peaceable demeanor and conversation, and aged neare 80. yearecs having many children and grand children, and an estate upwards, of 2000. l. per an-

well wooded and a great personal estate was totally sequestered to his damage of care 20000. £ for denying to send his horses to Chichester to assist Sheriff Foord against the Parliament, and afterwards upon a second warrant sent from them by Foord upon paine of death, he being told by his servants the said Sheriff had declared he must have them, Sir Garret replied, if they must have them let them have them, upon proofe of which words learned Mr. Sam. Brown, and the rest of the reverend Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration, did adiuge and declare the confirmation of the Sequestration of his estate, and 10000. £ worth of Beeches (some of 500. yeres growth) because beech cannot be supposed by them to be timber, hath felled and disposed of although hewed within 4. mile of the enemies Garrison, and 20. mile distant of the Parliament to ces. As for the restraint of the libertie of the Subject in their habitations. I say restraint in a mans habitation is farre better, more comfortable and tollerable, then to be restrained in a noysome Gaole or prison, where he can have no free communion with his wife, children, family or friends, and is exposed to thety annoy of Gaolers, and all manner of oppressive charges. But why talke these men of restraint of the libertie of the Subjects in their habitations, when as they restrain the King (their Sovreign Lord and ours, of liberty in his owne house, and that in such a manner as is worse then a prison? for commonly and legally, men in prison may receive and right letters touching their owne affaires, and commone, discourse, walke and talke, with any visitant, friend or stranger, without prohibition, inspection, incivil question, or restriction: but so cannot Charles our King. A sad and strange condition. We say that by law a man ought not to be kept close prisoner, and by the Petition of Right it is declared, to be contrary to law, to imprison a man without cause shewed or expressed. Yet is our King, and if they dare deale so presumptuously with the King (their Sovreign Lord) contrary to law: doe you think (country men) they will if they can chuse allow you law? no, no, be not deceived. But ye shall find more concerning this man our King, and this matter, and this treacherous parties (as they conceive) their undiscerned abuses of him, and of the whole Kingdome through him, and their desinges upon him and us by him, elsewhere following, as for *Monopolies*, though they have taken away some, yet they continue others, Crew, and witnessse among divers the Monopolie of * Merchant adventurers, to the thers of the spoyleing and destroying of the trade and lively hood of thousands, who Norway to sublitt by that stable trade of Cloathing. And for the restraint of the liberty of the Subject in other interest. I can tell you how they have by an illegall

* And a monopoly lately granted by them to

Ordinance

Ordinance, restrained on Mr. ~~Markham~~² a Citizen of good repute in London, the true and lawfull Executor of one Mr. Gamble deceased, from receiving or meddling with the estate and debts of the said Gamble, and have apointed and authorised, Mr. Mand, and Mr. Berrison two other Citizens, who were but Overseers, to receive and dispose of the same, and nevertheless they leave Mr. ~~Markham~~ the Executor open and lyable to pay all the testators debts, Legacies, and dutys, and to be accountable for the Estate. Is this an Act (my friends) befitting a Parliament, that would be accounted the preserver of the Lawes, proprieties, and libertys of the free men of England? If this be that law, libertie, interest and practice, they seeme so zealous and swear so hard for, and declare so vehemently to maintaine, I had rather be one of the Turkes Vassalls, then one of Englands free Commons. They proceed and tell you of vexation and oppression by Purveyours, Clerks of the Market, and Salt-agers men, the sale of pretended nuisances, as buildings, in and about London, depopulation, &c. all which drew many Millions out of the Subjects purses, without any considerable profit to his Majestie. Doth not the vexation and oppression of the Parliament by their conscience lette Committee men and their Clerkes, their lequestrators and their substitutes, Collectors, Receivers, Purveyances, Messengers and their deputies and assistants, Informers, and a multitude of Excise Cater pillars, (Publicans and Sinners) a rabble indeed of I know not what destroying officers, who like the locusts of Egypt, overspread the whole Kingdome, trancendantly exceed these other busynesses of Purveyors, Clerkes of the market, &c; and what benefit profit or advantage at all have we had of all those many millions of moneys the Parliament hath dreigned and sciuied from us, and how have they disposed of it? for they are but our Stewards, and it is very meet and just, that we shuld have an account, but I feare they intend no such matter if they can prevent it. And for the depopulation, which is the turning of arable land, that is common fields, into pasture, I would this had been the worst that had been done, for have not there bin divers acts of Parliament provided against it, and did not they justly deserve to be deeply fined, who for their owne pride and unreasonable lucre that (as the Scripture speakes) they might live Lord like afore in the midst of the Earth, wouldest destroy whole townes of tillage, where time out of mind there had been, many good houses kept by the plough, for the entertainment of the stranger, and relife of the poore, where there had been so many Farmes occupied by husbandry, to the sustaining of many poore families by dayes labour, and many able farmers had lived,

that

that had yeeeked aid and subsidies, to his Majestie for the service of the Kingdome, wheras now in most of these places, the townes being depopulated and destroyed, and the people that be left beggered, and all the common field; and plough-land inclosed and turned into pasture. vee shall find nothing for comfort or entertainment. but a poore Shepherd living (happily) in the midst of a multitude of grounds, in a poore sheep-Cote, standing as a Cottage in the midst of a Vineyard. But let such men be assured, that Lordlykeneſſe contracted by ſuch accuſed meaneſ, will never continue, and he that thinkes the poor and meane man, unworthy to live in the earth by him, may in due time either him or his posteritie be to ſeekē a habitation, if not beg their bread. And for certaine ſome of our Parliament men, were and are guilty of this impovertiſhing deſtroying practice, and because they were deſeruedly puniſhed for it, did therefor complain, though more of malice, then juſt cause.

Then they complain, that *large quantities of common and ſeveral grounds have been taken from the ſubiect by colony of the ſtatute of improvement &c and are not the ſame Commons and grounds detained ſtill unto this day, and no rediſte or remedy miniftred, and who is in fault but Parliament?* and that not only private iñtereſt but alſo publicke faiſh had been broken and is not the like dayly done, and shamefully continued by the Parliament, (the complainers of theſe abuſes) themſelves? and they ſay that the whole Kingdome was like to have been robbed by an abominable project of Brasle money. It (eemēs it was but a like, I will not ſay a— yet had they never lyed, we had never been deceived. But yee may be ſure (friends) and yee will find it certaine, if yee be not watchfull, and doe not take courage, and prevent them, that ſome of them have an abominable, treaſonable project to rob the whole Kingdome (if they can) not only of their moneys, but of that alſo which is more precious, their birthrights, and their liberties, and that at once ſuddenly. Then they tell you, that a great number of his Majesties ſubiects, for refuſing thofe unlawfull charges, have been vexed by long and expensive ſuits, ſome fined, ſome cadiſed, impriſoned, &c. that others have had their houses broke up, their goods ſeized, and beeſt restrained from their callings, with many other aſſertions, not anſweſable to thofe grievous pressures we now ſeele. And have not great numbers not only of Delinquent, but alſo of their owne friends, for refuſing (beaſt perhaps not able) to pay their unlawfull and unreaſonable taxes and charges, been vexed with long tedious and expensive attendances, on themſelves, and their shameleſſe Committees, every way equivoſent to long ſuits? have not ſome had their Horses and Cattell taken and dri-ven

way, some beene imprisoned and plundered, and others had their houses broken up; or forceably entered, and their goods seized, and made a pray on to their utter undoing? And where as they say, that the Star Chamber did abound in extravagant censures, not only for the maintenance and improvement of Monopolies and other unlawfull taxes, but for divers other causes, where there hath beene no offence or very small, &c. Whether any Court or Counsell that ever was within the memory of man, in this Kingdome, did ever more abound (I will not only say) with extravagant, but with wild, wicked, contradictory, distracted, unjust, illegall, unreasonable and uncolourable Votes, Sentences, sayings, Ordinances, Orders and Censures, then this present Parliament, and their Committees, (and all through the subtilty of the same evill party.) I appeal not only to the whole land, but all the world, and those not only for the maintenance and improvement of their unjust, unreasonable, and merciless sequestrations, and others their like insupportable taxes, and charges, things more grievous, then precedent Monopolies, but for other causes, worse and more unrighteous; and that generally where the offence hath beene very small or none at all. As the Committing of Major *Tulidah*, and Mr. *Ten*, doe verifie whereby his Majesties Subjects they say have beene oppressed, not more then at this present I am certain, by grievous Fines, imprisonments, Starizing, mutilation, &c. these acts were then grievous to their it seems, yet now their fingers itch to be exercising them upon others, if they had but opportunity, what meanes else that Declaration of the 21. of Decemb. last, but I hope that as God did then, so he will now, by his over-ruling providence, give an interruption to the prevailing power and counsell of those who are the Authors and Promoters of such peremptory and heady counses.

There they complaine also, that Judges have beene put out of their places for refusing to doe against their oaths, &c. men they were it seems more conscientiable then themselves, and now by their usurped authority Judges are made and put into places, who are glad to observe and serve their wills. For it is not meet nor good manners for these Judges to oppose or contradict, *Glyn*, *Maynard*, *Prideaux*, *Brown*, *Wilde*, or any other of their masters. In any thing they plead or move before them, and so yee plainly see, that our grave Judges are still in effect but *Durante bene placito* Lawyers, they say, have beene checkt for being faithfull to their Clyens, Solicitours and Attorneys, have beene threatened and some punished for following law suits, and that by this meanes all the approaches of justice were foreclued. If Lawyeres, Solicitours and Attorneys be not now checkt

check'd or threatened/ yet I have heard some have been) I am sure they are awed & kept in, for fear of displeasure & discountenance, that they dare not be faithful, nor discharge their trust & duty to their Country, in any case, where one of these precious Parliament men opposeth, or is interested, or any of their friends or allies; and by these meens, we have all the approaches of justice, more strongly fore-cluded now, then in former times.

They complain also, that new oathes were enforced against law, and new judicatories erected without law, of the exorbitant Orders of the Councell Table, and arbitrary proceedings of the Court of the Earle Marshall. And what is the Vow and so-lemn League and Covenant (that Scotch piece of Machiavilis ne) but new devised, deceiptful oathes framed for nets, and snares, the which this malitious party in Parl. have most violently inforced, both against the Law of God, and of the Land? and have not they also without Law erected new and strange judicatories, Committees, and Sub-Committees in all parts of the Kingdome, such as England never knew before, under the exorbitant, illegal, arbitrary powers of which the whole Land doth generally more groan, then ever it did under the Orders of the Councell Table, or proceedings of the Court of the Earle Marshal? Those grieved but some men, and they were generally such as were best able to beare; these grieve every man, and generally those who are least able, and have but little strength to bear. Then they tell you, that the Chancery, Exchequer chamber, Court of wards and other English Courts have beene grievous in exceeding their jurisdiction. I wish, that the Parliament, and their Committees had not been so, in exceeding theirs. And as for the Chancery and other Courts also, and the Marshalsea in particular, they are rather more irregular, then reformed? and more injustice and oppressions in them used? Why have not ~~meanes~~ the parliament taken away the abuses in them they complained of? ~~Mr. Add's~~ He that suffers is worse then he that acts. They say also, that the ~~his~~ commates of many families were weaken'd, yea and some ruined by excessive fines exacted for compositions of Wardships, &c. and have not the print, a- Estates of many families been weakened, yea and some utterly ruined ~~gainst~~ by excessive fines exacted for compositions of Delinquents, and yet ~~Master~~ some of such have not really been Delinquents. ~~Speaker~~

Then they complain, That the Common Law Courts were ~~then in his case~~ known frequently to forsake the Rules of the Common Law, &c. I would against the Common-law Courts were now known constantly to keep the ~~his~~ Land-Rules of Common-law. That Titles of Honour, Judicall places, &c. lard Key, and other offices have been sold, whereby the common justice of the King-~~for~~ ~~have~~ batch been much endangered, not only by opening a way of imploye

ment in places of greatest trust & advantage to men of weak parts, but also giving occasion to bribery, extortion, and partiality. Titles of Honour the Parliament cannot confer: for they are not yet (although they have

Obs. got the broad Scale) untill they have (as happily certain of them, * and our deare brethren of Scotland doe intend, notwithstanding their Covenant, if he will not subject to the Presbyterian yoke) removed the King, compleatly prerogative, or Lords Paramount of the Kingdome. And as for *Judicall places, Offices, &c.* if they have not been sold, it is to be feared they have been under-hand dealt for; and I am sure they have been conferred more for favour, then any merit whereby the common justice of the Kingdome hath not onely been endangered, but is generally much prejudiced. And hence it is we have so many base Justices, and corrupt Magistrates, and publick Ministers; insomuch that I heartily wish we could have any justice, either common or speciall; but as good friends our case is most desperate and miserable. For we have no justice at all: And they have not onely opened a way of imployment, in places of greatest trust, &c. but have, and doe openly, contrary to the usuall custome and course of former times, preferre men for favour, (if not for somthing else) to such places of speciall trust and advantage, not onely of weak parts, but comparatively of no parts or abilities, for the discharge of them; thereby giving occasion to bribery, oppression, double-dealing, extortion and partiality. What part or abilities had or hath Mr. Speakers son for the judicious discharge of that place of one of the six Clerks in the Chancery, who never knew the A. B. C. therunto. Had he been as ignorant of a Taverne, and a --- peece of Mutton, he had been a man of no fame. And what fitness or ability was there in Colonell Long for that speciall place of Register in the Chancery? And was there not lately a complaint made of exactation of fee and of extortion in that office? And is there not more partiality now then ever was. But Col. Long when time was, was a good friend of Mr. Speakers by silence, and therefore could be no lesse then fit for such a place. By thas meanes, my friends, have too many Members of this Parliament gained places, and prizes, to themselves, but procured sorrow and sadness to us the poor Commons. Yet it will not availe, treason will out. They must, (as the Song sayes) come to it; and they shall come to it, to the terror of all their complices, and the shame of all those who have connived, and (contrary to their Covenant, concealed it. These two may serve for example sake. But to omit Offices, if yee doe but look into every Committees-rooms, and upon every Assize and Sessions Bench among the

justices, (I will not trouble you to look into the Parliament House) ye may find too many such lamentable presidents.

Then they tell you, that Comissions have been granted for examining the excesses of fees, and that when great exactions have been discovered, compositions have been made with the Delinquents, not only for the time past, but for impunity and security in offending, &c. which under the colour of remedy, but but confirmed and increased the grievance of the subject. The Parliament did never yet testifie so much good will to justice, & ease of the subject, as to grant Comissions to examine the excesses of fees, or any other generall grievance. They did indeed grant commissions to admit and take accounts; but where or what is the benefit the Kingdome hath had by it? What are all the Money-mongering Committees, Seqestrators, Receivers and Treasurers, so absolutely just in every place, as not a word of any one defect? An incredible mirror! But it is to be doubted, that the Examiners and the Examined, the Account-receivers, and the Account-givers, are like Simeon and Levi, hale fellow (I had almost said thief) well met, and both agreed. And then I hope, here is a sufficient composition, for compposure, or (chuse you whether) not only for impunity for time past, but for security and confidence to deale deceiptfully for time to come. And this is too apparent by the continued exorbitant practises, notwithstanding these commissions &c so under the colour of this remedy, our grievances (fellow-commoners) are rather increased then diminished, or mitigated. For who (not consciential) will not augment his own private estate, and make his House great, as we have too many examples at this present, by robbing a Kingdom or publick State, so long as he can have an acquittance, or *Quicquid est*, by authority? By this means we may perceive it is no difficulty for our great Officers of State, and principall Commanders, as the Earles of Manchester, Stamford, and Warwick, and his chife Sea-officers, Sir Phil. Stapleton, Sir Wil. Waller, Sir I^o. Merick, Sir Wil. Brereton, Sir Tho. Middleton, Maj. Gen. Massy, and many more, who have received seyall great sums, besides great prizes & booties, to expend on the publik busines, and to pay their Soldiers and Sea-men; but have not, (and for which they still stand accountable) to discharge themselves like honest men. But deare Country-men, it behoveth us, whose purses have been dreyned, and on whose shoulders the whole burden hath lain, to be more wise, circumspect, and resolved, then to be so easily fibbed and fooled, lest we pay for one thing twice, and so double to our selves the Military charges.

Then they complaine, that the usuall course of pricking Sheriffs, had not been observed, but that many times, Sheriffs were made in extraordinary way; &c. and that sometimes such were picked out, as would be instruments, to excuse whatsoever they wold have to be done; and I wonder what course for pricking of Sheriffs, is now observed, none that is good and legall; for by the old Law, every County ought to choose their owne Sheriffs; but now the Parliament chooseth them, in a way (which they formerly condemned) extraordinary, and the persons generally are such as will be Instruments for the unjust purposes of those who caused their choyce, otherwise (I conceive) they would never have appainted Sir *Iohn Henden* now High Sheriff for Kent, who was one of the first of that County in rebellion against them, to such a place of power and trust: nor Sir *Witford Lawson of Cumberland*, an arch Delinquent, and a man that hath been most active against the Parliament, and all that favoured them, to have been High Sheriff of that County, to the great prejudice, vexation, & trouble thereof, all the wellaffected & seeing (the Parl. have sworn to) bring all Delinqs to condigne punishment; how can they in Justice and good conscience, preferr such men whom they have adjudged enemies and Traytors to the States, and are bound to punish, to places of power and trust: but the truth is, I know not any evill or grievance, that the Parliament have complained of, the which they or their Ministers, have not in some sort or other, practised; and wherein they have not exceeded.

Then they complaine how the Bishps and the rest of the Clergy did triumph in the persecution of divers pious and learned Ministers, and of their vexing and oppressing great Members of His Majesties good Subjects. The Parliament under pretence; or rather a factious party therein, (for it appears to be not otherwise) of a reformation in the civill Government, and religion, and of ease and respect to reader Consciences, and persons conscientious in matters of Divine worship, have by the helpe of the Religious, and wellaffected Commonalty, removed and subdued, those Ecclesiastick Taskmasters and oppres- sors of themselves and the people: But now this is done malitious, irreligious party in the Parliament persecute those in every place they then profest, and pretended to pity, and protect, tender, and respect; and that not onely under the notion of an old Statute, made for the suppreme of an old forme of worship, which they have abolished, but also by devising (as the Pagan Presidents and Princes of King Darius did against Daniel) new destructive, statutes and decrees to insnare them; yea they prosecute and persecute them with more rage and mallice

mallice then ever did the Bishops or any of their Clergy; and whereas by the duty of their place of Magistracy, the Parliament ought to protect and defend them from violence and cruelty, and to provide that they may live quietly in all godliness and honesty under them, according to the word of God: they deadly hate them, and do them all manner of dispite, onely because they are godly and honest, conscientious and faithfull, and will not consent and comply with them in their treacherous destructive designs against the Law and liberties of the people; for what else can they justly lay to their charge? if they can; why do they not declare to the world? But because they can finde nothing justly against them, concerning the Law of the Land; they have (as I said before like the wicked Presidents and Princes of King Diabolus) laid snare for them concerning the law of their God, and framed unrighteous Ordinances and orders against them, that so they may have occasion to execute their mallice, and rage upon them, and by these meane the Presbyterian Priests, (as Gifford, Farewell & (Edw. in the County of Surrey) whose aime is nothing but synches and domination; that they as Bishops may sit in the Seats of Bishops, by their, and others, the factious agents, and instruments have lately rayed, plots, and tumults, contrary to the Law, and peace of the Kingdome, in divers places; And in particular, in and about London, and at Gifford in Surrey, against these peaceable and conscientious persons, to the hazard of their lives; even as the unbelieving Jewes did against Paul and Barnabas, and their followers, at Iconium, and Lystra, * and as Diuersus the Silver smith did against Paul at Ephesus, * and though complaint was made to Sir Richard Onslow, a purifid Parliament Member, (as will be made appeare) and to Sir William Elliot, &c. Mr. Weston, two Justices of the Peace therefor redresse; according to the known Lawes and Statutes of the Land, yet none was yeelded, such Justices, such Justice, like Governour, like Government, yet is not the Law more carefull in any one point which concernes the publike Peace, then in this, as you may see at large, in 17. R. 2. 8. and 13. H. 4. 7. and 2. H. 5. 8. and 19. H. 7. 13. and 4. H. 7. 14. the strickt charge and penalties which are layd upon all Majors, Sheriffes, and all other Officers in these cases. Now if this be according to the Law of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subject, and to minister injustice impartially to all men. Do ye judge, lye free Commons of England, and that which is one mans case this day, may be his neighbours to morrow. Nay so deadly, and inveterate, is the hatred of many of the Parliament men, and of all the Presbyterian faction, (who seekes nothing more then to

in slave all the Commons, and to sacrifice all our Estates, and Liberties, to their devouing covetousnes: and crooked Wills, against these peaceable innocent people, merely because they stand in their way of Lordnesse and tyranny, that some of them, and (as I have heard) Mr. Denzill Hollis by name, hath cursed them openly in the House, wishing the Devil (his master) had them all, and Collonel Leigh, a man of a fiery disposition, who is generally made Chairman upon any businesse that doth (pro, or con) concerne these men, said (as it hath beene affirmed by such as heard him) that it was no matter, if there were not one of them suffered to live in the Land, but were all either put to death or banished, or to the like effect, but let such a man know, that it was better, Christes words were first fulfilled, upon him, (to wit) that a Milstone was hanged about his neck, and he and all of his fiery flaming spirit, were cast into the bottome of the Sea, to coole their burning heat, are these men Christians, I cannot believe it? I am sure they have not the minde of Christ, for when his disciples would have had him called for fire downe from Heaven, to have consumed those, who refused to entertaine him, he told them, that they knew not of what spirit they were, he came not to destroy mans life, but to save it; but these men thirst to destroy those, who [under God] have been preservers and deliverers, both of them and the whole Kingdome. Where had Mr. Hollis his head, and the heads of divers others (who now looke full high, snuffing up the winde like the wild Asse in the Wildernes) been long before this day, had it not been for the valour, fidelity, and constancy of that Army and people, he so constantly hates; I have not forgot since Mr. Hollis was so smitten with dread and doubt, observe, that he shipt his goods, and was takeing flight into another Limate, where I believe he hath a nest now ready prepared by his late brother in law the Jesuit, more of this subject in its due place; there was never Fox so old and cunning, but he was at length unkellened. I have read of *Caius Caligula*, that insatiable cruel tyrant of *Rome*, that he often wiste, that the heads of all the people of *Rome*, stood upon one neck, that so he might cut them all of at one stroake. I wish the same inhumane cruel minde, were not in some Parliament men, and Presbyterian Spirits, concerning these people, who have at all times done them good and no evill, and as touching the Bishps vexing, grieving, and oppressing great numbers of the Kings Subjects. I say and do ye not all finde and feele fellow Commoners that never any, neither King, Bishps, nor privy Councell, nor any other Officer, or Minister of state whatsoever, did ev r vex, agrieve, or oppresse, not onely great numbers, but

all the Kings Subjects whatsoever, like this present Parliament; for they have made their little fingers (as manifestly appears, and is well proved) heavier then all our former oppressours loines, and as for their pretending *plus clargy*, who now affirme that the Church of *Rome* is a true Church *ex ungue leonem*, ye may discerne by the sparklings of their pride, and ambition, what an irresistible flame it will amount unto, when they are invested, and established in full power and dominion, and have their Courts called *Clariis*, erected; then ye may be confident, they will in a respect, surmount the Bishops; but what saith the old Proverbe, it is good to crush the serpent in the egg.

Then they tell you, that the High-Commission grew to such excesse of sharpeesse and severity, as was not much lesse then the Romish Inquisition and yet (say they) in many cases, by the Arch-bishops power, was made much more heavy, being assited and strengthned by authority of the Councell Table. Albeit we have now no High Commission (thanks good K. Charles) yet we have had since by the Parl. a thing called a *Committee for Examinations*, which grow to such excesse of illegality, injustice & cruelty, as was in many things nothing lesse then the Romish Inquisition, & in every thing in hath bin made the more heavy, being assited and strengthned by authority of the supreame Court, or Councel of Parliament.

Then they complain, that the Bishops and their Courts were as eager in the Country, and that although their jurisdiction could not reach so high in rigour, & extremity of punishment, yet were they grievous in respect of the generallity, & multiplicity of vexations, which lightning upon the meaner sort of trade men, and artificers, did impoverish many thousands, & so affict and troublle others, that great numbers to avoid their miseries departed out of the Kingdome into *New-England*, & other parts of *America*, &c. And that those were fittest for Ecclesiastical preferment, & soonest obtained it, who were most officious in promoting suspition, & most virulent in railing against godlinesse and honesty. To be briefe, the very self-same things may most justly be said and charged upon all the Parl. Committees in the countries, who thought they have nothad so ample a power as the Parl. to reach so high in rigour & extremity of punishment, because they were subordinate; yet they have been generally as vexatious & grievous to all sorts of people, especially the meaner, & middle sort, the poor tradesmen, and Farmer: In somuch, that many have left their dwellings, & many thousands. I am certain, to avoid their miseries, have left the Kingdome, and are gone into most parts beyond the Seas. And are not they only fittest and accounted most worthy of Ecclesiastical preferment, & do soonest obtain it, that are

cryng up the superstitious Directory & Conformity (a thing which
rais our Clergy in the Bishps dayes could not endure,) and shew
themselve most violent & virulent, against all sincerely godly, ho-
nest people, & under the notion or name of heresie, schisme, & secta-
riisme, inveigh against, the very light & life of the Gospel, the power
of godlinesse, & the purity & spiritualnesse of divine worship, whose
Sermons tend generally more to the sowing of faction, dissencion, &
division, then instruction & edification in loye? if it be not so, who [as
Job saith] can make me a lyar for Zions sake, I wish it was not so.

Then they relate[that the most publique & solemn Sermons be-
fore his Maj. were (then) either to advance prerogative above Law,
& decry the propriety of the Subject, or full of such kind of invect-
ives, whereby they might make those odious, who sought to main-
tain the religion, lawes, and liberties of the Kingdome, and such men
were wont to be weeded out of the Commission of the peace, and
out of all other employments of power of government in the coun-
tries. Now all the publike & solemn Sermons before the Parl. tend
for the most part (to a worse end, to wit) to advance a power & pre-
rogative in the Parl. over the Kingdom & Church of Christ, *crying*
downe the proprieties & privileges in spirituals of his subjects, and the
liberties which he hath purchased for them with his precious bloud,
and left them by his Testament, that so the proud Clergy (Englands
Troublers) may under the species of their prudentials, & things ne-
cessary for order of government (as if Christ had left his Church with-
out a perfect rule, or that the Wisdome of God knew not what was
so necessary as our Strectymyan Priests) they may erect their ty-
rannicall Presberty, & by the help of the Magistracy, intereste them
selves (as the Bishps did) in civill affaires, & by the colour of, *in or-
dine ad spiritualia*, in order, or as things shall relate to spirituals) to
order & determine, not only of our persons, but of our civill rights
proprieties, & liberties; & thus will they be more absolute Lords and
Tyrants over us then ever were the Bishps. Nor were the Sermons
in those dayes so full of invectives, whereby they might make those
odious, who then sought to maintain the religion lawes & liberties
of the kingdome : As the Sermons preached by the Presbyterian
Priests, are at this day (besides the multitude of scurrilous & scand-
alous Pamphlets, and Books nick-names, & contumelies, every where
vented and vended, *cum privilegio*) that they may make those people
odious, who have (throughout all these perilous times) only truely &
cordially sought, and whose desires & endeavours still only are, to
maintain (not only the forme but) the truth and power of religion,
and the Lawes and Liberties of the Kingdome, and the just rights

were sure to be weeded out of the Commission of Peace, and out of all other imployments of power in the Countrey. The same practice doth the Parliament now use against all those who are the true Assertors of the Lawes, and the peoples Liberties (as plainly appears by the late warning for the Counties, and other writings) yea, they would not have them enjoy any place of trust, either Civill or Military.

Then they say, That many noble personages were Councillors in Name, but the power and authority in a few such as were most addited to this party, whose resolutions and determinations were brought to the Table for Countenance and Execution, and not for debate and deliberation; and that no man could offer to oppose them without disgrace, and hazard to himselfe. Nay, all those (say they) that did not wholly concurre, and actually contribute to the furtherance of their designes, though of never so great honour and abilities, were so far from being imployed in any place of trust, and power, that they were neglected, discountenanced, and upon all occasions injured and oppressed. I wish we had not now the same caute to complain of, in the transaction of businesse in the Parliament, and especially in the Houte of Commons. For, is it not true, that though there be many worthy, wise, and pious Members, who are Councillors for the Kingdome, in name, and in parts and abilities not inferiour unto any: yet the power and authority (according to the present transaction) remaineth but in a few heady, high-minded men, such as have ever been factious, and the heads of factions, whose aimes and ends are nothing but their own greatness, and to subject both King and people to the rule of their own wils, who wholly adhere to the Scotch, or Presbyterian party; by which meanes they hope to consummate the Pyramides of their boundlesse ambition, tyranny and pride, whose resolutions and determinations have been often, and frequently are (as instance the sudden Declaration upon a false information against the Souldiers) brought into the House more for countenance and execution, then debate and deliberation. And whosoever opposeth this party, (whereof the Speaker, Sir Philip Stapleton, and Mr. Hollis are the head) is not onely disgraced, and discountenanced, but reproached and despighted, yea hated, and haply menaced, and endangered in person and safety, for the

hot-spur M. *Hollis* challenged the field the other day of Mr. *Irrton*, a Member, for looking on him. A hopefull house while such persons and such actions are countenanced and tollerated. And they who do not wholly concur, and actually contribute to the furtherance of their designes, are so far from being employed in any place of power and trust (unlesse it be where they dare not trust themselves, or know they shall not be accepted) be their worth and abilities never so approved, that they are neglected, slighted and disdained, and upon all occasions injured, dishonored and oppressed. And here take speciall notice I beseech you, (all ye Commons of *England*)* how all those who are most faithfull & conscientious to discharge the great trust reposed in them, are in the Parliament opposed, restrained, awed, and oppressed in their Parliamentary rights and priviledges, by this prevalent party of presumptuous, arrogant, malevolent persons, a practice often charged by his Majesty in his Declaration, upon Mr. *Hollis*, & some others such like spirits. Men they are (though elected by us) who act not for us, but for themselves, not according to the law and custome of Parliaments, but according to their own lusts & wicked wils: The ends of whose counsels (ye may, and I hope by this time doe plainly discern) are not, as they have sworn and declared, our weale and safety, but their own greatnesse and tyranny over us, not the establishment of our lawes and liberties, that we may have justice and judgement impartially executed amongst us, whereby we may be secured in our persons and proprieties, from oppression and violence; but to frustrate and bury our Lawes, that so they may enslave our persons, and destroy us in our proprieties and liberties, and execute, without restraint, all manner ~~of~~ injustice, violence, and oppression, upon us. Why else have they deferred, ever since the power of the adversary was suppressed (notwithstanding many petitions, complaints, remonstrances, and writings) to doe justice, both in generall and particular, and to establish the law of the land, and our liberties unto us, in any measure or manner? And whether this be a free Parliament, where such of our Trustees, who are faithful and zealous for our lawes and liberties, cannot prosecute and performe their duties for us; without such manifest hazard, and grosse abuses to their persons and places; I referre (fellow Commons)

* Note.

moners) to your owne iudgements ? And doe ask of you, (seeing we be thus endangered) if it be not high time for us to stirre & make use of that power wherwith God hath invested us, and is inherently in us (as waters are in the springs) to preserve our selves, and the good old lawes and liberties of this our anciently famous nation, from ruine and subversion ?

Thus far, friends, I have in grievances run parallel with the Parliaments Remonstrance. But then they proceed and declare, *That the faction was (in those dayes) grown to that height and intirnessse of power, that they began to think of finishing their worke, which consisted (say they) of these three parts, viz.*

That the government was to be set free from all restraint of lawes concerning our persons and estates. 1.

That there was to be a conjunction betwixt Papists and Protestants, in doctrine and discipline and, ceremonies; only it was not presently to be called Popery. 2.

That the Puritans, under which name they included (say they) all those that desired to preserve the lawes and liberties of the kingdom, and to maintain religion in the power of it, Were either to have been rooted out of the kingdom with force, or driven out with feare. 3.

Now to me it is evident, and I hope also to you, that this ambitious Presbyterian faction, doe walk in the Prelaticall Popish parties steps ; which party they have removed only to bring in themselves, though under another name : and may we not theres fore iustly suspect, seeing they are grown so haughty, and to such a height of power & prevalency, that they are now thinking how to finish their work by the selfe same meanes (only mutatis mutandis) as are before mentioned. To wit,

By setting the government free, from all restraint of lawes concerning our persons, and estates; and truly (friends) the bounders of our lawes have been removed by them long since, and both our persons and estates have been too long already at their arbitrary dispose. And in stead of redresse & reformation, there is daily an increase of all manner of injustice and oppression, with strong indevours to make the same perpetuall. The only let (and ever may it be so) is that ever approved army, Englands best friends, although hot-spur Mr. Hollis, and the rest of his complices precluded them, to be hastily declared enemies.

As there was then to be a *conjunction* between Papists and Protestants, &c. So (yee see) there must be now a uniformity and conjunction between the Scotch Presbyterians and the English, in doctrine, discipline, and government: wee must dance after the Scotch Bag-pipe, it is so decreed and agreed, if we will be content with it, and we must not speak against it, nor call the Government [as in truth it is, Popish and Antichristian, but a blessed reformation. A white Devil, and he is as sure sanctified, as that is blessed.

3. The Independents *under* which nick-name they include all those that are truly faithful and honest, and will not adhere to them, who oppose their exorbitant courses, and desire to preserve the laws & liberties of the kingdome and to maintain religion in the power of it, must, if they accomplish their ends, be either rooted out of the kingdome with force, or driven out with feare. Mr. Hollis his curse and Mr. Leighs fiery speech before mentioned, vereifie this. And thus you see, my friends and fellow-commoners, the comparison holds as well between the way and means, which the Presbyterian faction now useth for effecting their purpose, and those the prelaticall party formerly used, for effecting theirs, as the parallel doth between the grievances complained of by the Parliament in the Kings government, and the abuses committed by the Parliament, since they have assumed the government to themselves. And that yee may see I have not lessened ought on the Kings part, and the Bishops, I referre you to the Parliaments Remonstrance at large, which is contained in the printed Book of their Remonstrances and Declarations.

But The sum of the Kings account I have given you fully, without diminution or flattery; the which I doubt not but by comparing the counter-charge of the Parliaments actions with his, ye will judge I have fully ballanced, if not over-poyzed, Nay, I am sure there is no competent Judge, or Auditor, but must subscribe the Parliament a greater delinquent, and more indebted and in arreare, in discharge of trust and duty to this Commonwealth, and all the people, then his Maiesty. And that this may yet be made more manifest unto you, I wil (God assisting me) shew vnto you.

1. How the King did (so farre as lay in him) make us amends for our oppressions and abuses by his evill instruments.

2. It

2. I will declare unto you certain particular actions of iniustice, oppression and violence acted, through the influence of a wicked party in the House of Commons, by the Parliament and their instruments.

3. I will declare unto you the abominable treasons of certain Parliament-members, against us, contrary to the end of their election, and their severall oathes and declarations, by which they have deceived us, and the trust reposed in them by us.

4. I wil also make known unto you, their general aberrations, and usuall violations of our lawes and liberties, and the endeaours and designe of a company of false, faithlesse men, among them, to preserve themselves from iustice, and deprive us of our rights, the principall names of which faction, I will give you, that we may know the actors and authors of the obstructions of iustice, and redresse of grievances, and of all our sufferings & sorrowes, the enemies to our rights and liberties, to the end ye may claim iustice upon them, and fortifie our selves for time to come against the like invasion, tyranny and oppression.

And lastly, I will presume to tender my opinion and advice for remedy, with some animadversions on the Parliaments Declaration: and what I cannot in this part of the treatise conveniently perform of these heads, because it will swell too big, not to be easily bought, and to be too tedious at once to read; I will by the help of the Highest, make good in the following part, or parts; for, the truth is, so many are their evill deeds, as would yeeld matter to make a whole volume.

For the first, the King made us amends in passing many memorable acts (of which I wish the Parliament would let us reap the benifi) not only for the taking away of thole evils for the present, but for the vetter prevention of them for or the like the future: as the Act for a triennall Parliament; But what advantage have we (fellow Commoners) by it, while this present Parliament labours to be perpetuall? An act to prevent the abrupt dissolution of this Parliament, to the end nothing might impede our full reparations and a perfect restauration of all our liberties: but what reparations have we had, or what restauration have they made? It is sooner declared what desolation and confusion they have caused: His Majesty passed Acts also for

for taking away the opprissive Courts, of Star-Chamber, High-Commission, of the President and Councill in the North (which were as so many forges of trouble and vexation to the people) of the immoderate Power of the Councill Table, and the abuse of it. He passed an act also for the limitting and bounding of forrests and confirmation of *Charta Forresta*; another for reducing the incroachments & oppressions of the Stannery Courts, another for preventing extortion and abuses by Clerkes of the market and purveyors, and the imposition of knighthood, and for the declaring the taking of shipmoney to be illegall, and that it shoule never be brought into example; an act for the relief and release of his poore captive subiects taken and enslaved in Algier, and other parts of the Turks territories; others for the relief of Ireland, and he subscribed and passed the Bill of Tunnage and Poundage, upon the Parliaments own termes, and according to their own desires: the matter of which hath formerly begot so great disturbances in other Parliaments, upon which the contention hath sometime grown so hot, that occasion hath been taken to break them up. In a word, the Parliament them selves confess, p. 16. of their *Book of Declaratiōs*, that his Maj. hath passed more good Bills for the advantage of his subiects, then have been passed in many ages: some indeed such, as never were since the Conquest. But what are we the better, while the Parliament will not let us have any benefit either of those good lawes, or of any other our lawes & priviledges? Yea, so desirous did the King appeare to establish the subiects good and welfare, that his Majestie most earnestly pressed the Parliament, as ye may read in his *Messages of the 20. of Jan. and 15. of March 1641.* before his going to York, to compose and prepare with all speed, all such Acts as they should think fit for the present and future establishment of their priviledges, the free and quiet enjoying their estates & fortunes, the liberties of their persons & religion; the which if they had accordingly done, these sad divisions and bloody effects, without question had never been: but it hath been in all ages the practice of traiterous spirits, to secure themselves by others ruines. And now, what more, my friends, could the King have done? and what good is it that the Parliament hath done? The King did not only take away the evill we complained of, and the causes

causes of them; But granted good lawes also for the increase of our tranquillity and quiet for the future, with a most free offer to doe for us further. The Parliament, and all before any Army was raised in the kingdome, hath not only restrained us of the benefit of those lawes, but continued and multiplied our griefs and grievances, and also violated all our laws and liberties, and now deny us all redresse and remedy. Thus have I doe with the first particular, which I promised to shew you, and I hope it is evident to every mans judgement, that the King hath not been wanting, what lay in him, to make us satisfaction for the wrongs we received by his evill instruments; I would the Parliament would doe likewise for the wrongs we have received of them.

For the second, concerning particular acts of injustice, oppression and violence acted (through the influence of an evill party in the House of Commons) by the Parliament, and their instruments. I will begin with a presidencie, wherein ye may read both manifest injustice, and treason, the which hath been long kept from the world, and obscured by power.

One Captraine *William Cob.* being prisoner in the *Kings-Bench* in Sept. 1644 gave information to some of the house of Commons, that Sir *John Lenthall* Marshall of the *Kings-Bench* Prison, and *Thomas Dafson* his murdering Deputy, (or Deputy murderer) had caused one *George Whistler*, Chamberlain of the prison under Sir *John*, to convey to *Oxford* in a disquize, and under the name of one of Sir *Johns* owne servants, one Captain *Fotherby* a grand incendiary and enemy to the State, and that Sir *John Lenthall* had conveyed away divers other prisoners to the King, viz. Captain *Dormer*, a knowne Papist, Serjeant Major *Powell*, Mr. *Baines* a Papist, who was after made a Captain under the King, one *Mosley* a Jesuit, and one *Robinson alias Labourne*, a Jesuit, and treasurer of all the monies contributed by the Papists for the Kings assistance, who was ordered by the Parliament to be kept close prisoner; which order Sir *J. Lenthall* obeyed not; but contrariwise sent him away to *Oxford*, and supplied him with 20 l. for his journey, that after the commitment of Sir *Bazil Brook* and *Violet the Gouldsmith*, who were in the plot & treason with the Scoutmaster *Rely* against *London*, Sir *John* suffered Sir *Bazill Brooke* and *Violet* to go daily at large

large whither they would, and constantly lent them his coach early and late, and that Sir John let *Violet* at that time goe frequently * to Oxford, and that Sir John was a constant receiver,

* Is not this treason? favourer, and protector of all Malignants, Delinquents, and such as came frō Oxford, & were publick enemies to the State.

All which and much more Cap: Cob offered to maintaine and make good before the House of Commons, against Sir John Lenthall upon his life: But finding that after he had given his information, Sir John remained secure, and the affts not to answer his desire; he began to belch out great and threatening words against Sir John and his Deputy Dunson, the which coming to their hearing, Captain Cob had much liberty and favour shewed him on a sudden; and in a while after, upon a motion at the Kings-Bench-barr (wherein Mr. Maynard the Parliament man tocke a fee of 20 s. but very nobly and honestly, like a man of his place spake not one word) obtained an Order for his discharge, and being accordingly set free on a Thursday in or about Decemb. 1644 about noone, Ralph Whistler, George Nightingale, Allen and others, (Sir Johns slaughter men) under pretence of joy and congratulation for his liberty, invited the Captain to a feast (as Absalom did his brother Amnon) at one Thompsons within the prison rules, where they (as the Captain affirmed upon his death) * poysened him, to prevent his discovery and prosecution after his enlargement; for he Presently fell sick upon it, and departed this life on the Sabbathday morning following, his belly when he was dead being exceedingly swelled, whose body (as I have been informed) they hired his wife before it was wel cold, for a sum of mony to carry suddenly away & convey on shipboard, to be transported beyond Sea into his own Countrey, because they would not have a Jury to passe upon him, nor his body to be viewed. *Monstrum ex horrenum!* But alas this is but the sacking of a flea, to that measure of blood this bloody Gaoler Sir John Lenthall, and his instruments have shed; of whose horrid murders, and barbarous cruelties, upon oppressed prisoners have bin sufficiently complained of to the Parliament, and yet no remedy, no redresse, but rather a protection and defence from justice; *Non debet esse curia sine lege*

Actions of other diffisitess against him, onely concerning the supposed con-
veying away Socie. & worth of treasure to Oxford, and the supposed leav-
ing and receiving of Letters to and from Oxford by Sir John Lenthal:
then which being declared (though I alwayes thought they had farrre
to beare all just complaint, and not onely what they pleased) it was ple-
narily and punctually proved, not by one, but many honest and sufficient
witnesses (to wit) James Frese a Marchant, Edward Jenks, Anna
Jenks, Master Timothy Sanders, Mysfresser Garaway, Ellen Thomas and
others, but answera from the churche of my attorne in answere thereto
so That one John Pate was imployed as a messenger by Sir John Len-
thall and Doctor Brome, to carry Letters from them to Oxford, that Ed-
ward Lenthal (Sir John sonne, and a Major then in the Kings Army at
Oxford) his wife came from Oxford to London, as a spye, and had her
abode during her stay at Sir Johns house in Southwarke, the which Sir
John ought by his Oath, and according to the Ordinance and Declarati-
on to have discovered, and secured her person: and that one Nicholas
Page was a frequente messenger betwene Sir Basill Brooke, then pris-
oner in the Tower, and Sir J. Lenthal, that there was one Pratt kept at Ox-
ford to purpose to receive and dispose of Letters which were sent thither
by Sir Edward Lenthal, and that Major Edward Lenthal came from Oxford,
and was entertained by his Father Sir John.

And that the said Ellen Thomas at the same time did deliver a letter from Sir Basill Brooke then in the Tower to his Lady then at Sir Robert
Houghchale in Oxford upon reading whereof the Lady Brooke said The was
and aske for her husband being in the Tower, if the treasure which was in
Sir John Lenthal custody for the King, he being but a poor (and as base
a) Knight would be lost. Whereupon Ellen Thomas answered, I hope
Madam, it is not much, to which the Lady Brooke replied, In good faith
Not, it is above 6000l. I pray thee make hast to returne to London, and
carry me a letter to Sir Basill, the which she did, and brought a letter
from his Lady in Oxford, to Sir Basill in the Tower, who upon reading
it, (as thus) Gode bromage, the treasure in Sir John Lenthal hands is all
safe enough, I dare trust Sir John Lenthal with my life, (so dare not
least he should murther me, as he and his instruments did) * Master
Johnson and Captaine Goffe, and have done many) for he is my Noble
friend.

That Sir John Lenthal went to the King in the North and presented by many wit-
His Majestie at Beverley with two War horses, Men, Armes, and money-
nesses.

* This will be
time serves

And that the said 60000. l. worth of treasure after it was discovered, and made knowne to the Earl of *Essex*, the Speaker, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, Sir *Gil. Gerrard*, Colonell *Long*, and some others Parliament Members, to be in the custody of Sir *John Lenthall*, and their warrants required to seize it, was suffered all, for the most part to be carryed and conveyed to *Oxford*, and was there paid in aide of the King, against the Parliament and Kingdome.

Notwithstanding all which abundant and manifest proofes, of the aforesaid notorious treasons, with a multitude of most odious, and detestable circumstances, here for brevities sake omitted, of contrivance, conveyance, concealment, and connivance, by the Speaker, *Stapleton*, Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, *Long*, and others confederates, who were bound by that solemne League and Covenant, they are so zealous for, to have brought these Delinquents to condigne punishments; the wicked perjured Committee for examinations, unrighteous *Whittaker* being then mouth and Chair-man thereof in that business in September 1645. made this unjust and false report concerning it, to the House of Commons as followeth, viz.

in this Report on may see the height of justice.

1. That there was no colour or proofe appearing to them, that Committee, of Sir *John Lenthall*, sending 60000l. to *Oxford*, or any other summe of money to the said Garrison of the enemies, or that he was privy or consenting thereto. *No more he was to the murders executed on M. George Smithson and others, his prisoners.*
2. That there was no colour or ground of any monies to be sent by Sir *John Lenthall* to *Oxford*, or that the said Sir *John* was privy to the sending of any money thither, or received any to that purpose. *The crow is as white, and the Devil a true Angell of light.*
3. That there is no proof against the said Sir *John Lenthall* of holding any correspondence with *Oxford*, by letters, message or otherwise. *The Devil was a lyar from the beginning; and so are all his Children.*
4. That this complaint hath beene prosecuted and raised scandalously, falsely, maliciously, and without any ground at all. *The greatest lie of all, as black and hellish as the Reporter Lawrence *Whittaker*, who without any proof, upon every false pretence would send Sir *John* his Warrants to rob and rifle a poor prisoner.*

And Lastly, it was resolved by the House, and that most wickedly, through the influence and prevalency of *Stapleton*, *Hollis*, and the traitorous

rous false party) that *William Pendred, Edward Jenks, James Frest, and Stephen Sprat*, deserve severe and exemplary punishment, they being the principall prosecutours and instigatours of this businesse. And upon this pure vote, a Committee was named to consider what exemplary punishment they shold suffer, and now it is published to the world, to judge who are worthy of punishment, whether the accusers or the accused, the seekers for justice, or the Administrators of injustice.

But before this businesse was brought to the Committee for examinations, the informers by the advice of the Earle of *Warwick*, who indeed did Honourably herein, I would he had done so in all things, repaired to the Committee of both Kingdomes at *Derby* house, where they happening upon *Sir Philip Stapleton*, and *Sir G. Gerrard*, they would not admit them to the whole Committee, unles they would first acquaint them with their businesse, the trick of jealous knaves, the which they deferred, being therunto unwilling because they suspected their worships. Yet when they could no wayes gaine acces, but that these two men still interposed, then they declared their businesse to them, and desired that they might have a warrant from that Committee to stay & seize the treasure in *Sir John Lenthalls* hand, the which, when *Stapleton* and *Gerrard* understood, they refused, and said plainly, that if it was for any thing wherein the Speaker was concerned, they shold have no warrant there, thus ye see *Graculus Graculo sedit*, birds of a fether will side together: they who betray us, are principally such as are intrusted by us.

And when the matter was in hearing before the Committee for examinations, *Sir Robert Pye*, that old prophane man, who is as full of grace and goodness, as an egge is full of gunpowder, and *Master Knightley*, who saw better example in *M. Hampden* his first wifes father, reviled and reproached the Citizens, who came out of London to see the Cause tryed, and what justice they would execute: and called them a company of lawcy, rude, peremptory, unmannerly, and ill-bred * fellowes, I beleeve if any of the Committees servants should have served them their masters so, they would have kickt them out of doors, and every man hath as much right and more reason to looke after their publique servants, as their private, especially when they are so deceitfull as ours be, who have no sense left of honesty or good Conscience. Old chattering *Pye*, who asked a while since, if they should commit some who came for an answer to a Petition, like impudent Judge *Richardson*, disconuenanced and discour-

* And did not
old Pye and
Knightley
shew more
arrogancy &
presumption
herein, then
honesty or
good bree-
ding?

ged the witnesses, terming them a company of poore beggarly fellowes, knaves, &c. I wonder his worship would suffer the comparison to come so near himselfe; I beleeve when he was chose a Parliament man, he was glad of worse mens suffrage, or voices. Yet such ill-bred fellowes are his Worships masters: And a beggar may be, and for the most part is more honest and upright then the velvet cloake, and this I have heard affirmed; that most of them, if not all, for godlines and true honestie may take the wall of his brazen-faced worship: But hath he not read shew he, who despiseth the poore, despiseth his Maker? Or did God ever say, thou shalt take a rich mans testimony, and not a poore mans? or is not the precept indefinite? *At the mouth of two or three witnessess, whether rich or poor, the matter shall be established.* *Deut 19: 15;* and here was more then two witnessess or three. And is it not ususall for a great man, and a rich, to lie and falsify for his owne advantage? I wish we poor Commons of England did not finde it so; and that our grandees of these times, Parliament and Committee men, Justices and other Magisteriall ministers did not use it so? But are these carriage, fellow Commons, beseeming the supreame Court of Judicature of England? those who have sworn so solemnly to administer justice impartially, who affirme in their own Declaration that the meanest subject in the Kingdome, hath as large a portion in the Lawes and priviledges of the nation, as the greatest and stateliest? Judge ye free Commons of England, judge ye: and vindicate your rigthes of them, for according to *Julianus,* *Minant multos qui non faciunt injurias.* He threatens many, who doth injury to one, and what wrongs they have done to others, they will in time, if not prevented doe to all; and who knoweth how soon to be warned therefore in time.

They can flatter and feigne like spaniells, creep and crouch to us with their hats in their hands like slaves, as assembling *Abel* did on the people of *Israel* when he sought the Kingdom, when they stand in need of our suffrage or voices, to elect & make them Parliament men so soon as we have made them so, and put our power upon them, the Parson forgets that he was Clark, they domineere and tyrannize disdaine and despise us, looking upon us, as God looks upon them, and all such proud wretches as they are, a far off at a distanee, as if they did not know us, nor had any thing to do with us, or for us, with a proud & proud, the profane, like unto some proud young Nobies, raised by their Masters, who being once invested with a shop and trade, forges, sleight and negl-

In their masters who preferred and set them up: But fellow free Com-
moners, is belloovereth us not to be so shaked off, although they will not
know us, we must know them: I have known a brave Prodigall in the
height of his pride, scorning his Creditour, yea happily when he came to
him he would not take notice of him, or else he would revile, and vilify
him as many Parl. men, now in many cases, do us: Yet I have seen that at
wards the poor despiled Creditour, hath taken the gallant young Pro-
digals, like Iobs wilde wildernes Als, in his mouth, and made him ac-
knowleage himself. And I am certaine this principle is sure. He that
makes can marre, if he do not like that he made.

Thus ye see in parte how wee have been betrayed, and have an evident
evident presidencie, how by the prevalency of this Malevolent party, ju-
stice hath been omitted to be executed on the greatest Delinquents, and
injustice committed on the just complainants, in both cases contrary
to their Oathes and Covenants. Yet give me leave to goe a little fur-
ther in this matter, wherein ye will see something more of this na-
ture, and what cursed effects the Parliaments neglecion of justice in this
very particular hath produced amongst us.

After this monstrous accouement, by the monstrous Committee. Sir
the Gaoler hearing that M. Fres, (who was one of his prisoners)
had a copy of the Articles: sent seven of his Mastives or Beare-dogs, I
mean his seruants and instruments at eleven of the Clock in the night
with weapons into M. Fres, chamber, to take away all his writings, and
to carry him by violence into the White-lion-gaole, whither they accor-
dingly had him, and put him into a Dungeon. So likewise at eleven of
the clock in the night he caused seven men, two of which were in vizards,
with naked swords and other weapons, to enter M. Jenks his chamber
(one of the witnesses, and also his prisoner) his wife being then in bed
with him, who violently assaulted, beat and maimed M. Jenks, and en-
deavoured to have staine his wife, because she had been a principall in-
strument in the prosecution against him, but that God marvellously in-
abled her to break thorow them, whereby she marvellously escaped their
hands, and got into the streets, but Sir John like a vrecher then robbed
them of their very bed and all their goods, even of their wearing ap-
parell, and keeps them (except a few rags he gave the woman to cover
her nakedness) unto this day, and did besides at the same time cause M.
Jenks to be carried by force into the White-lion-gaole, and put into the
Dungeon in irons with M. Fres, where he kepe them both seventeen
dayes

* This is
most true.

dayes without any bed to lie on, and endesvoired to starve them, as he had formerlie done M. George Smithson, a truly pious man,* in a dog-kennell. And I pray you note, and it may be proved that the two *Damned* in vizards, the two disguised *Hobgoblins*, were (the Devill indeed) Sir *J. Lenthal* himself, and his son *Thomas*, nay M. *Frefe* was attempted also to be poysoned & at the length to put these 2 men out of his sight, he caused the one to wit M. *Jenks* to be sent to (Hell) Newgate, where he still is, under as cruell and blood-sucking a *Canniball* (by name *Wollaston*) as Sir *John*: having since endeavoured by *William Frith* his Agent, with the assistance of one *Thomas Revet* Clerk of the Fleet, to have taken away his life by a false indictment, and the other, to wit, M. *Frefe*, he caused by the help of M. *Speaker* to be removed into (Limbo Patrium) the Fleet, where he is most Illegally and unjustly kept close prisoner, by the *Speakers* private order. And whether this be not as in the manner of the old *Lord Coventrey*, and of the late *Archbishop of Canterbury* judge yee: yet such Illegall Warrants or Orders from the Parliament it selfe or any members thereof, will no more now justifie a Gaoler in any action contrary to Law, then the illegall warrants and Orders of the *Bishops* or privie Counsellours did heretofore. Therefore let them beware, for there will be a time of reckoning sooner then they expect or desire.

And doe not we live in a fine age, and under a pure government, (to the shame be it spoken of the Parliament) that poor oppressed prisoners cannot lie in safety of their lives in their beds, and must by violence at the wills of accursed Gaolers and their Substitutes, without Law or Warrant, cause or grounds,* be robbed & spoiled of their goods, & roled from one place of torment, one gaole to another, be beaten, wounded and maimed, laid in a Dungeon, (not fit for dogs to lie in) and put into irons, purposely to be destroyed? And by the encouragement of this mans, Sir *John Lenthal* impunitie, one *D. Dillon* a prisoner under him, hath bin since murthered in the *Bench*, one *Sparks*, *Allom* and others since starved, and eaten up with lice in Newgate: And to save themselves, these villaines, the bloody Gaolers, when they have through famine, cruelty, and misusage destroyed a prisoner, they pack a Jury of their own creatures, and some depressed, debauched, and over-aywed prisoners to passe upon the deceased, who give in their verdict, that the prisoners dyed by Gods visitation, and it is true, for it is the visitation of God upon the poor prisoner, and so it is upon him that is murthered by theves, but it is not so in the sence of the Law, for they are directly starved, for want of

* *Wollaston*
Gaoler of
Newgate,
and his Sub-
stitutes, doe
frequentlie
the same.

of food and sustenance, while the insatiable greedy Gaolers, put what is given and allowed for their preservation and maintenance * into their own purses, purchase lands, and cloath themselves, their wives, sonnes and daughters, with silks and satrens, extracted from the flesh and blood of the miserably oppressed, destroyed prisoner, of whom they have not so much respect in the depth of his misery and distresse, as a man hath of a dying horse or dog. They will come and torment you for money for their unjust and unreasonable fees, though you and yours want money to buy you bread: but to ask or see what you want, or what you suffer, they never mind or take care. O the sea of innocent blood that lies up on this land? O yee Parliament and Magistrates of London, what will yee doe, now God is comming to make inquisition for blood, and to visite for these things? How often, how often have ye bin petitioned to for redress of these miseries, but have neither extended mercy, or justice: but have let the bloody and cruell man, trample the poor (notwithstan-
ding all their deplorable complaints) as dirt under his feet. Can ye
mink God will not be avenged of you? He cannot alwaies suffer, and I
feare the day of his vengeance is at hand. The poor prisoners of New-
gate, through the cruelty of Wollaston, & his blood-sucking substitutes, (who
drink Sack in holles, and pamper their carion caskasses, as oxen fatted to
the slaughter) and the shamesfull neglect of the Lord Major and Ma-
gistrates, who are wholly taken up with designes destructive to them-
selves, and the whole Kingdome are at this instant debarred of all relief,
both by bag, and basket, and theri is but a peny a day in bread and water
allowed them, nor is that duly given them; to tell you of the many that
have bin lately staryed, violently killed, and destroyed in the gaoles of
Salchester, Northampton, and all the County gaoles within the Kingdom,
besides the daily murderous and salyage usage inflicted even at this time
every where, by Gaolers and their substitutes, upon poor helplis prisoners,
especially, in the Kings-Bench, Newgate and the prisons about London,
by reason of Sir John Lenthalls unjust impunity, countenance and pro-
tection, from his brother the Speaker, and a wicked party in the house
of Commons, and of * Wollaston's countenance and defence from his Ma-
gnan, injst, and covetous brother Sir John Wallaston, an Alderman of
London: and through him from the Court of Aldermen and Court of
Sessions, would be too tedious, in this place: for there is matter suffi-
cient for a whole volume. This is verified, even in these times of Par-
liament: When wise men expect that oppression and violence should
not

As Wolla-
ston, Sir John
Lenthall, and
Hopkins,
have done:
and none ex-
amine it.

* Gaoler of
Newgate.

* The more not dareth due to the Rude, that of the Parliament, *¶ 2. 12. 8.* *The wicked
vile Parlia walk on every side, when the vilest of men are exalted.*

But seeing the Parliament who hath so much pretended a reformation, and the ease and deliverance of the People from their grievances and oppression, doe stop their ears at the cry of the poor oppressed prisoners, and refuse to execute justice on the oppressours. I will shortly God willing, publish at large to the world, the particular murders, frauds, robberies, acts of violence and insolence, oppression, pride, and cruelty, done and executed by Sir John Lenthall, Wollaston, and their substitutes, and other Gaolers of these times, upon prisoners: that the world may see and judge what horrid acts and courses contrary to all Christianitie and Humanitie, the wicked of this present Parliament (notwithstanding all their Oathes and Declarations) doe countenance and tolerate in this Christian common wealth which so highly pretends and professes the Gospel of Jesus Christ, where every mans Adversarie is more pitiless, fierce, and cruel to his neighbour and Brother then the Barbarous

* Browne the Tartar Jew, or Turk is to his captive, or slave. And although the Hodie Clerk, hath of Lords pretend some body hath stolen away the Articles which were more knaves exhibited against Sir John Lenthall, out of the House *etc.* and to tricks, then persuader the world it was so, caused proclamation to be made in the this. And El- *¶* *Mace yard, in Sept. 1643.* to heare if any one could tell of them, as thieves doe many times, cry, Stop thief, to put the suspition from themselves. Yet do I know where there lie as many Articles ready drawn up against him as cost three pounds the copying. A sight he hath been very fruitfull in ill works. And nevertheless, he is not only exempt

* As ye may read in the report. from justice, but justified, and his accusers punished: Yea he is honoured and preferred, to places of Magistracie and sent to be a Justice of Peace, and a Committee man, yea Chair man of the Committee for

¶ *Mary*: who is a murderer, a raving, a mad woman, a viper, an oul, one that is outlawed, over and over, and ove: againe, notwithstanding judgement and astor, and ought nor by the Law to enjoy any Magistraticall Office or place in the Common wealth: nor is he meet to live among men, for his hands are deeply dyed in innocent blood, he feeds continually, like the *Cannibals*, on mans flesh, and that the flesh of Christians, and daily drinks their blood, he hath nor the humanity of a man in him: and yet no justice can be had against him, because M. Speaker of the House of Commons is his Brother, and the one is guilty as well as the other. For these things O England, is Gods hand still stretched out against thee: were but the wicked, the Achans in thee, taken out of thee, the Lord thy God

would

would assuredly be pacified towardsthee. And better it is (deare friends) to have these storne-raising *Ionas*'s cast over board from amongst us, into the purging sea of civill Justice, then that the irresistible stormes of Gods destroying vengeance should overwhelm the whole Nation. For, let us not be deceived, God will not be mocked, but will for certain, unlesse judgment and justice be speedily executed, be suddenly avenged on us. M. Pede Clerk to the Committee of Salters Hall was offered 50. l. that the examination there taken against this Goaler and his brother, might be taken away, and what would it availe them? but the Gentleman was more honest then to accept of the bribe; yet hath Sir *John*, being Chair-man for the Committee of Surrey, got * away the record which was there depending against him: By this ye may judge the goodnesse of their cause; happy is the man who is of no alliance to them, and happier is he that never had any doing or dealing with them: for they are an evill and oppressive generation, and for who so lives to see their end, will approve this saying.

* Deserve
not the
Committee
punishment
for this?

It would make this part too extensiv, to recount unto you now the traiterous and deceitfull actions of the Earles of *Manchester*, *Stamford*, *Warwicke*, and some others of the Lords House; or to tell you of the vile and treasonable deeds of *Stapleton*, *Hollis*, *Clotworthy* (that Souldiers foe, and Irelands enemy) *Merrick*, *Whittaker*, *Corbet*, *Barwis*, and of a multitude more of the House of Commons: I will onely at present mention some of the principall, and leave them to your observation, till another time. *Vane* senior, Sir *Gilbert Gerhard*, *Erle* senior, *Harley* father and son, *Selden*, *Walsingham*, *Waller*, *Armyn*, *Onslow* senior and his son, *Glyn* the Recorder, *Greene*, *Vassall*, *Lewes*, *Knightley*, Sir *Samuel Luke* that crooked saint, Sir *John Maynard*, *Lee* that fierce fiery Furiso, *Nicolls*, *Long*, *Scowen* *Northumberlands* creature, Col. *Purefoy* that knave and coward, *Cheek* *Manchesters* father in Law, *Evelin*, *Pye* senior, *Popham*, *Sam. Brown* with all his impudence, *Prideaux*, *Maynard*, *Wild*, *Lisle*, *Tate*, *Temple*, *Hippefley*, who is reported to have been heretofore Procurator for *Buckingshams* bawderie; *Moyle*, *Moore* as vertuous as he, *Salloway*, *Snow*, *Litton*, *Wrap* senior, *Brereton*, *Middleton*, *Wingate*, *Middleton*, and arrogant *Massey*, who hath more pride then wit, and presumption then piety, modesty, or religion: besides a multitude more both old and new, who being Parliament-mens sons, Lords creatures, Malignants and Delinquents, Punies in State-matters, and the constitution of this Government, and having mens persons in admiration for advantage-sake, do dance after these mens pipes, and walk by their lights; and many of them being as vicious as they are ignorant, do act more after their own corrupt lusts and affections, to satisfie their own wills, and pleasure them whom they favour, then according to

sound judgment or reason, for the welfare of the Republike: But in the next (God willing, if nothing prevent) ye shall read them and their worthy facts in words at length, and not in figures, that ye may see and understand what speciall Patriots ye have chosen, what trusty servants ye have sent to negotiate for your Lawes, estates, lives and liberties: and what speciall services they have done you, and what great benefits they have (for all your troubles and costs) procured you, and what further advantages ye may by them expect. In the mean time exercise your minds with these following considerations, untill the publication of my second part.

1 Forasmuch as arbitrary power, or (in plain termes) tyranny, is when Magistrates or Governoours do admit of no law or rule, but their owne wills, to govern by: and that to be governed without a law or positive rule, is direct vassallage and slavery. I pray you, deare friends, consider seriously, what kind of government the Parliament, through the power & prevalency of this destroying party, hath exercised over us, & what condition we have lived in under them ever since the yeare 1642. from which time unto this day our persons and estates, our liberties, franchises & free-holds have been ordered & disposed of, by their arbitrary Votes, and illegall Orders & Ordinances, and no law or certain rule used, at least justly executed amongst us.

But it wilbe said, that extreme occasions have thrust the Parliament upon extreme courses, & that they have been hindred in their purposes of settling law & liberty by reason of the wars. I answer, that as the extremity of their courses for supplies, hath exceeded the exigency of their affaires, and that through the wickednesse & falsehoods of those miscreants among them, and of their Committees, divers extraordinary necessities, which might have been avoided, have been occasioned, and that through the cunning contrivance of those self-seeking men, occasion hath been taken by our perill, to increase our burdens and trouble; as Cart-takers for the King in former times, and Waggon-masters in our too late wars, under the colour of an extraordinary necessity for the present service, used to presse two Teames, where one would serve, and over-burden the country to benefit themselves; by which afore-said practices these evill members have shewed more of self-seeking, and self-inriching, then of fence or sympathy of the peoples sufferings. And to take away that old and obsolete excuse, that they could not heare Petitions, do justice nor redresse grievances, or performes any thing for the publike, because of the Wars, and a prevailing Enemy in the Kingdome. What wars, or what publike or prevailing Eeenemy hath there beeene to impede or hinder since the reducing of Oxford, June 24. 1646. and long before? for the power of the Enemy was broken long before that time: and notwithstanding, what law have they yet established, what justice have they executed,

executed, what rights and liberties have they maintained, nay what rights and liberties have they not destroyed? for they have utterly taken away our right of Petitioning, and will not suffer us so much as to mention our grievances or to speak for liberty or justice. Where are their endeavours to maintaine the ancient and fundamentall Government of this Kingdome, to preserve the rights and libertics of the Subject, and of laying hold on the first opportunity of procuring a safe and well grounded peace in the three Kingomes, promised in that deceitfull dissembled Declaration of the 17. of Aprill 1646. published and set up in all the Counties and Parish Churches, which was only (as it appeares) framed and set forth * in that nick of time further to de-lude and deceive the people with an hope and expectancy of a speedy settlement after all their troubles, so soon as the enemy (who was then in his fall) should be wholly subdued, that so they might not be drawn to rejoyn with the King, to the renewing of the war upon them? But these vile men have not only ever since continued, but increased our troubles, and made our burdens much more heavy and greivous, and instead of reforming Religion in the purity of it, they have utterly confounded it by their humane Orders and Ordinances, and grosly dishonoured and shamed it, by falsifying their Oaths and Declarations, and by their superabundant impious deeds and pratises, insomuch that it is but madnesse to think, that ever the holy God will honour such vile Persons with the Reformation of his Church which is his Spouse, his Love, his Dove and his faire one, he needs no such black fiends, such defiled fingers to set forth her dressing. VVhatsoever we fooles think, it is inconsistent, that men who have not a Gospell spirit, should advance the Kingdome of the Gospell. *No man can say that Iesus is the Lord, but by the spirit of Jesus, nor can any man seek the erecting of the Kingdom of Christ but by the spirit of Christ: will the Devill think you do Gods work, or his instruments set up the Scepter of Christ? Are they not as contrary as light and darknesse, truth and falshod? it is contrary to my faith, and plain reason, that men who have made no conscience of what they have said and worn, acted or done, who have broken faith both with God & their Country, and violated all Lawes both of Heaven and the Nation, should have any conscience of Religion, they may aswell tell me that a common Murderer is man tender of shedding blood. Friends be not deceived, it must be some other more like Moses, Nehemiah, Ezra, or Zerubbabel, that must do this great work, some in whom the Spirit of the holy God must be (as Nebuchadnezzar spoke of Daniel) and not a company in whom the spirit of the Devill and darknesse dwells, in whom even all manner of foul and unclean spirits are, the spirit of ambition, pride, presumption, treachery, treason, in-justice, coveteousnesse, violence, oppression, cruelty, malice, hatred, revenge, aughtinesse, high-mindednesse, selfe-love, selfe-seeking, hypocrisy, dissimulation, perjury, covenant-breaking, lying, deceiving, lust, drunkennesse, swearing,*

* By the policy of Hollis and that party it is concerned.

ing, evill speaking, and all manner of irreligion and prophanesse. Certainly God will owne no such men, nor honour any such Instruments: Instead of maintaining the ancient and fundamentall government of this Kingdome, according to their aforesaid Declaration, these evill men, this pernicious party in both Houses, as before, so since the wars ceased, have utterly subverted it, and instead of governing us by the law of the Land, they have governed us by arbitrary Votes, Orders and Ordinances, inconsistent with our Lawes and liberties, and instead of preserving the right and liberty of the Subject, as they then declared, they have ever since destroyed both, and every day more and more tyrannized and usurped, and instead of laying hold on the first opportunity of procuring a safe and well grounded peace in the three Kingdome, bee

*17. April 1646. they have ever since the *day of that Declaration omitted all opportunities, overtures and occasions, conduced to that purpose, and have only ap-

plied themselves to particular desigues for the accomplishment of their own base private ends: as making of parties in the Houses and City, stigne dying and endeavouring to put the Militia and strength of the Kingdome into the hands of their own faction; and to advance Traytors, Delinquents and vile persons to places of power & trust, that they might be Instruments to execute their unjust wills, to make new Assessments, and wayes of impositions for raising of monyes, the which they have gathered in abundance and divided amongst themselves, and such as served their desigues, 10000. l. to M. Vassall, who delivered an answer of his own to the Apprentices Petition, contrary to the Order and fence of the House. O brave presumption but these are times wherein an honest man may not speak the truth, but knaves may do any thing, and as much to Chambers for his losses in oppo- sing Tonage and Poundage, whereas it will be proved he never sustained st 5000. l. losses: then 5000. l. to this worthy Member (as they call him) and as much to that, and 8000. l. to M. Blackiston, for I know not what, to blinden his eyes, and take off his edge from that Traitor Barwis: and thus mulus mu- lum scabit, one hath clawed another, and most of them have made them selves rich by robbing the Kingdome: but where do they make reparations, or so much as restauration of liberty to any they have falsly imprisoned, and by injustice undone, or that have beeene undone by the enemy for cleaving to them? what debts do they pay, what Souldiers do they satisfie, and what widdowes, fatherlesse and maimed do they provide for? And I would know, if a Master may be so bold to ask a question of his servants, by what law and upon what true necessity they have for more then these twelve moneths, taxed the Commons of England, and by what authority they doce distribute and divide our monyes amongst themselves? Doth the law allow them any more then 4. s. *per diem* a man for their sitting, and is it not their duty to act freely? if they do well have not they and their posteritie the benefit of it aswell as the rest of the Nation? but they have carved to them- selfe

ly selves 3 l. and 4 l. a man weekly, and when deceased M. Strowd in honour
of and conscience refused it, that honest poor man M. Denzill Hollis (although
he be as proud as Lucifer) accepted it: God grant England have not cause
to wish, he had never eaten bread in it, this is that **Furioso** who with Staple-
ton and others, have given the Army such just cause of provocation, to the
disturbance of the whole Kingdom, by their imparliamentary Declaration,
obtained in an imparliamentary way, at an imparliamentary houre, ten of
the clock in the night, after all saving 50. who waited for that purpose, were
departed to their lodgings, and I beleeve he and the rest who were willing
to sit up so late to accomplish that evill work, will wish in the end they had
been then al in their beds. I know the Parliament have power to levymony,
but it is by way of Subsidie in the lieu of some good law or benefit granted
and confirmed by the King, or in aid of the King for the publike: and not
any illegall unjust Orders and Ordinances, of weekly Assesments, Excise, Se-
questrations, &c. to distribute and dispose to their own uses: I never before
heard of any such law in England, nor of any such course of Parliaments:
but how els should these evill men make banks in other Kingdomes, to
maintaine them when they be foerd to flee from justice, and have so many
poen thousand pounds to buy purchaces? or the Lady VValler the Queen of
Norwiche afford to give ten pound for one-yard of Lace for a night-cloth for
her head, and be able to gather up so many precious Jewells, while the
more Souldiers which fought with her husband (who would have sent
on 4000. l. beyond the Seas) and such as he is, their wives and children want
pay to buy bread? lesse writing of Sermons, and more humility and
purity doth better befit one accounted a Christian: but indeed such fruits
as these are answerable to the principles of a Presbyterian, whose religion
and consists more in external forms, then internall grace: should any Independ-
ent have done such things, he would have been stoned, it had been matter
mough to havemade M. Edwards and the rest of the barking Black-coats
weing mad, and truly they are little better now:

Instead of laying hold on the first opportunity for the procuring of a safe
and well grounded peace: never did these evill men make the least offer or
vying towards it, notwithstanding the happy opportunity they had in ha-
ving the King so long a time in their hands, but restrained his Person, and
ouldent about dishonourably to disband the Army, as being the only obstacle
what their intended designe of Subjection upon his Majesty and Kingdome:
elved although at this present there is a meet opportunity, yea an impetuous
y dessestly of a sudden settling the Kingdome in peace and safety, and that
they are both required and pressed by the Army and Kingdome thereunto,
they do still wilfully neglect, refuse, and desperately proceed by all traite-
e thes and indirect meanes to raise a new war, by bringing in againe the de-
vouring

youring Scotts upon us to secure themselves from just vengeance, thereby to involve the Kingdome afresh in blood, choosing rather to destroy the Nation then to do Justice, or suffer Justice to take place.

2. Consider I pray you friends and fellow-Commoners, whether it bee not palpable that the men before named, who are the Heads and Authors, violent promoters and supporters of these illegall and tyrannicall courses, never intended the greatnesse of the King, and liberty of the Subject, as they have pretended, but their own greatnesse and usurpation, and to subject both King and people to their own lawlesse arbitrary wills and government, verifying that of the King, who long since told them, he did not believe they had any minds to be slaves, but were willing to be tyrants. Sure the King did fore-see, if not prophesie, and if it be so, then is poore England in a worse case then old Athens, for it at most had but 30. Tyrants.

3. Consider, whether the Earle of *Manchester* and *M. Hollis*, and some others, who were the heads of the faction against the King, bee not the heads of this faction against the people, and carry on the selfe-same designe (though under another species or vizard) of making themselves Lordly and great, by depressing *per fas & nefas*, all those who oppose them that so they may suppresse our Lawes, obtaine the throne of absolute power and dominion over us, and set themselves (as they conceive) far above the power of Law and Justice, the revenging stroke whereof they are coniicious they deserve.

4. Whether *M. Hollis*, *Stapleton*, *Clotworthy*, and the rest, who procured the Army to be declared obstructors of the relieve for Ireland, bee not themselves the principall obstructors thereof? for that there is so many thousands of other spare souldier; in the Kingdome, who long since might have been raised and transported, had these men been but willing to have sent them, and for that they have protracted the sending away of such forces, as have been prepared and appointed for that service, and endeavoured to employ them here in this Kingdome against this Army, by which meanes the Spring is now lost, and the poore Protestants in Ireland are much distressed, and the bloody Rebels much advantaged: But these men have laid out their whole study, time, power, and interest to disband and dissolve the Army, because their desires are to see justice done, (which some of the Parliament fears) and the Lawes and Liberties of the Land established, for which they have fought, and which they and the whole Kingdome have purchased with their blood; and because the Army is the only block and bar to their concealed designe of enforcing the King unto their unreasonable conditions, whereby they might escape with all their treasons, robberies, rapines, wrongs, violence and oppressions, violation of the fundamentall Lawes, arbitrary actions and injustice, and be competitors or co-partners with him in the government, or else depose him and

rule alone by the Law of their owne wills, and so be Lords Paramount of the whole Kingdome, as their deare Brethren are in Scotland : by which meanes they hope (either by force or for feare) to extirpate and extell out of the Land all those that are faithfull and opposite to their ambitious and tyrannous courses ; and to establish themselves firme in their arbitrary power and dominion. This without doubt, (and in due time it may be made apparent) is and hath been their onely end of stirring and trying with this Army, and not in any zeale and tender regard unto Ireland ; for if it was, they might have long since raised another Army for that service : And why pay they not the old souldiers and send them thither, and Col. *Graves* and *Pyes* men, and others who have deserted the Army upon that pretence, and lie idle here burdening the Countrey ? And as for Sir. *John Clotworthy*, notwithstanding his vehemency in the prosecution of this busynesse, might justice have taken place when Sir *Frederick Hamilton* and others complained against him for cozening the State of many thousand pounds to the starving of the poore souldiers in Ireland, he had been long since rewarded (for all his great care and affection to that Kingdome) with an axe or a halter : but *quod defertur non auferitur*.

5. I have many things to say, but I am constrained to refer them to my second part of this subject, wherein I purpose (God willing) to amplifie and exemplifie more fully, for the information and benefit of my native countrey. Onely this one more particular I will commend unto you, and I pray you friends and fellow-Commoners consider seriously, whether these men, the Earls of *Manchester*, *Warwick* and *Stamford*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, *Hollis*, *Clotworthy* and others, by being a meanes to prolong these wars and exhaust the Kingdome of innumerable sums of money, for which like unjust stewards, they are fearefull to give an accompt, and by such multiplied acts of treason, violence, and injustice against both Kingdome, contrary to the knowne Lawes of the Realme, have not made their conditions desperate and past hope, and therefore labour by all means possible to secure themselves by force and violence? the which (if they can) they will assuredly do, though they involve the whole Kingdome and the people be so mad to defend them, to their owne destruction) in another bloody warre, by raising (as they are now endeavouring if they be aided by any false colours or suggestions) another Army both from * without Kingdom within, to supprese and vanquish this, in case they cannot by policy on specious pretences dissolve or disband them. But beware good people, no longer deceived and deluded by them, be not induced to fight for those who have falsified their trusts, and fought your raines, against those who have preserved you and yours, and seeke the settlement of the Nation on true peace and tranquillity. The being of the Parliament I would not see you destroy, (that may be * easily preserved, and yet we eased of our enemies)

* As from Scotland.

* As excellently is shewen in the armies D clarati- on

enemies) but to preserve and expell all the unjust and traitorous from
mong them ; for the Parliament in its right constitution, is the onely con-
servatory of all the rights and immunities of the free-borne people
of England, yet if they degenerate from the nature and end of a Parliament
and (in case they were as they are not, a free State) doe cease to rule
governe by the knowne Lawes of the Land, and so of a Representant
Bodie of the Kingdome become a Monster of Tyrants : the principle, *S-
lus populi est suprema Lex*, the safety of the people is the supreme Law
that is, that the people (in the case aforesaid) have power and lawfull
may oppose them, and defend themselves, holds as firmly against them
against the King, who is our Head ; and therefore in this act the Am-
is to be justified, and all that shall adhere unto them for the preservacion
of themselves, their Lawes and Liberties. But it is best and safest for us, in
most congruous to the condition of the people, and the constitution of the
Kingdome, to have one only Sovereign, and the Parliament to continuall
only Councillors or helps in Government, nor is it their proper office
place to governe, that neither was nor is the end of their calling and
election, but *ad faciendum & consentiendum, &c.* to make and agree upon law
and means for government, and while that the King is in being & a capacity
of ruling, they are but usurpers, yea (I wil be bold) plain traitors, who do
shall assume to themselves the authority of government. Too many of the
Parliament have longer then is meet, or responsible, taken too much upon
them, for the whole Parliament haue onely the power of Law-making, &
Law-judging, & not of law-administering: what then hath a factious party
they cannot legally, create either a Judge, or Justice, grant a pardon, or
Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* : nor pawnie or sell any thing, which
the Kingdomes, without the Kingdomes assent, and the Kings concurrence
for the mortgage or sale thereof : happy and wise is he, or, they among
them, that never voted nor gave consent to any such precedent actions.
I affirme it againe and againe ; that desperate is the condition of *Staple
Hollis*, and their faction, and therefore have they (like *Pharoah*) driven
so desperately, right iwell knowing, that a desperate disease must have
desperate cure, or the person must unavoidably perish : but as *malum cui-
lium est Consultori semper pessimum*; so *proditio est semper Proditori Destruc-
tio* according to that of *Solomon Pro.26: 27: Who so diggeth a pit shall
therein, and he that roulceth a stone it will retorne upon him.* Anp I never knew
an enemy to truth, and a traitor to his Country, that escape the hand
the truth revenging Deity.

FINIS

*Isa: 3:11: Woe to the wicked, it shall be evill with him, for the reward of his ha-
sall be given him.*